

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

N^o 337

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1732.

The general Argument against EXCISES concluded and summed up.

HAVING now gone through the several Branches of the Argument against EXCISES, I shall leave the Merchants to defend their own Cause, as They may judge proper, when the Particulars of the Scheme are more fully explain'd; and I cannot conceal my Satisfaction, upon observing that what I

have written upon this Subject seems agreeable to the Sentiments of those Gentlemen: for the reasonable Resolutions, which, I am told, They have lately taken to oppose an Excise, under any Shape, by all dutiful and lawful Methods, are sufficient to justify the Course of these Papers, and to convince the World that I have not endeavoured to alarm Them without just Grounds.

My chief Design in this Enquiry was to give the Publick a full State of the Subject, in general, without entering into any Particulars; and therefore I would not suffer the Thread of my Argument to be interrupted by any of those Objections to it, which have been thrown out in some daily Papers; for though I promised to consider every Thing of Weight, that should be urged on the other Side, it cannot be expected that I should turn immediately out of the Road, to combat such Adversaries as have hitherto appeared against me. Nay, I believe the Projectors Themselves would be very unwilling to have it thought that the Strefs of their Argument lies in those Papers; and therefore I chuse to wait a Week or two longer, in Expectation of seeing the Subject undertaken by some able and better instructed Hands. However, if it should appear that the Projectors are resolved to pursue their Scheme, and rest the Merits of it on the Writings of those Gentlemen, the Force of their Objections shall be considered in due Time; and if They have nothing in Reserve, much more to the Purpose than what They have already produced, They will be so far from having any Reason to triumph, that my Argument will appear with new Strength and Lustre upon such an Examination.

For this Reason, I hope my Correspondents will not take it ill that I have hitherto made so little Use of those Papers, with which They have already favoured me; for They will easily perceive, from what I have said, that I reserve Them for another Occasion; and if They will please to furnish me with any farther Lights, They may depend on my paying Them all proper Regard, as far as They concur with the Design of this Undertaking, and will serve to clear up the Point in Dispute.

In the mean Time, it will be proper to recapitulate the Substance of my general Argument, as it hath been deduced in the preceeding Papers, and lay it in one View before the Publick.

First then, it appears that as the Prosperity, Riches and Strength of this Nation depend on Trade, so all possible Encouragement ought to be given to the Prosecution of it; and the Merchant, or Trader, being the most useful Member of the Commonwealth, hath a Right, at least, to the common Privileges of his Fellow-Subjects; whereas no Person, under the Laws of Excise, can be properly called a Freeman, or an Englishman, being deprived of that great and fundamental Privilege of Magna Charta, a Trial by Jury, and subjected to the arbitrary Determination of Court-Officers, who are not only Prosecutors, Evidence and Judges in their own Cause, but, being absolutely dependent on the Crown, for the Continuance of their Places, may be tempted, in bad Reigns, to give unjust Sentences against particular Men, in Order to gratify the Malice, or Avarice, of a corrupt Minister. Nor is this the only bad Circumstance of Excises, with Regard to Trade; for no Man can properly call his Goods his own, even after the Duty is paid, being always liable to the Inquisition of little Officers, who too often think it their Duty to be as vexatious as possible; nor can the Trader dispose of Them without a Permit from one of these Officers; which, besides the Fatigue to Himself, and the Air of Slavery, that it carries along with it, must prove very prejudicial to the Course of his Business.

It hath likewise been proved (I think, beyond Dispute) that Excises affect the Cause of Liberty in general, as well as the particular Interest of Trade; which have, indeed, a mutual Dependence on each other; for the vast Number of civil Officers, which the Execution of such a Scheme will necessarily spread through all Parts of the Kingdom, must consequently have a very great Influence in the Election of Members to serve in Parliaments on the Freedom and Independency of which the Welfare of

the whole Nation, the Liberties of the People, and the very Being of the Constitution absolutely depend.

I have also traced the Origin of Excises, as far as History gives us any clear Light into Them, and shewn by what Methods They were first introduced into these Parts of Europe; from whence it appears that They have constantly been the Forerunners of arbitrary Power, and were never suffer'd in any free Country, till Convulsions in Government, and pressing Exigences of State have made Them necessary. It is likewise evident from this Enquiry that They have been seldom or never laid aside, when once raised, though under the most plausible Pretences and Promises that They were intended only to supply a present Necessity, and should be taken off again, as soon as the Occasion ceas'd.

From thence I proceeded to the Nature of a general Excise; and have, I believe, convinced every disinterested Man in England that the Execution of this Scheme can end in nothing less than such a general, extended Tax, in whatever Sense it may be understood; especially, if We consider the Multiplicity of Excises, both on native and imported Commodities, already establish'd in this Kingdom, which have begun to insinuate Themselves into private Families, as well as publick Houses. It hath been proved, at least, that this Project hath a direct and immediate Tendency to such a general Excise, as hath been constantly opposed by the best Englishmen in all Ages, particularly since the Revolution, and seems calculated to bring a LOAD-DANE (as Mr. Hampden observes) into every one of our Families.

Having made these Remarks on Excises in general, and the Scheme now in Agitation, with Regard to the Trade, Liberties and Constitution of Great Britain, I proceeded to the Letter-writer's Objections to Duties on Importation, under the several Articles of Drawbacks, Premiums on prompt Payment, Charges of Commission, Frauds, Smuggling, &c. and I flatter my self that I have evinced the Fallacy, or Falshood of all his Arguments and Assertions on these Heads; for I think it demonstrable that the Conversion of the Customs into Excises would be so far from remedying any of these Evils, real or supposed, that it must have a quite contrary Effect; and the Advantages proposed by it seem equally groundless and chimerical. The People, I am sure, can receive no Ease from such a Scheme, however the Projectors may flatter Them with it, unless Poverty and Slavery are to be esteemed Blessings; and I leave the World to judge whether a Decrease of Trade (which is the natural and almost necessary Consequence of the other) is likely to be attended with an Improvement of the Revenue. But supposing That to be the Case, I hope the single Consideration of some Advantage to the Crown will never be put in Competition with the Liberties and Constitution of a whole Nation.

The Practice of Holland hath been so much trumpeted in our Ears, on this Occasion, both within Doors and without, that I thought it necessary to shew the monstrous Inconclusiveness and Absurdity of such Reasonings from the different Circumstances of the two Nations, in almost every Particular. I have likewise observed that the Excises of Holland differ very materially from Those in England, and that their Officers have not the same Power to search Houses, or keep the People under Subjection. Indeed, this Argument, drawn from the Use of Excises in Holland, is so very ridiculous, as well as impolitic, that I hope the Projectors and their Advocates will have the Modesty to insist upon it no longer; but We may see from hence to what little Shifts Men are driven, when They engage in Projects, so contrary to the Interests and Inclinations of a whole People.

Lastly, I have consider'd this Scheme in view to a Land-Tax; the Reduction, or Abolition of which hath been thrown out as a Bait to catch weak and unthinking Minds; but I hope They are now sufficiently arm'd against such a Snare by the Reasonings of Mr. Locke and Mr. Hampden, whose excellent Judgment and good Sense have been as little disputed, as their Zeal and Affection for those Principles of Liberty, on which the present Government is so happily establish'd.

I have, at the same Time, taken particular Care to prevent any Misrepresentation of my Meaning, as if I was pleading for the Continuance of a Land-Tax; which is so far from being my Design, that I have all along acknowledg'd the great Hardship of it, and contend'd as much as any Man for a Reduction of our Expenses, which is the only effectual Way of easing the British Land-holders. It is, indeed, for this Reason that I have exerted my Endeavours so strenuously to prevent the Establishment of a general Excise, which would end in a perpetual Land-Tax on their Estates, under another Name, infinitely more grievous and burthenome than was ever yet felt in this Kingdom.

I have likewise added a reasonable Caution, that as

a general Excise will certainly be permanent, when once obtain'd, so the Exemption of Land will be only temporary and precarious, perhaps for a Year or two only; or as long as the Affairs of Europe may continue in their present State of Tranquillity; but it is ridiculous to suppose that the Projectors will not have Recourse to a Land-Tax, upon the first extraordinary Occasion for Money; and thus the Freeholders of Great Britain may live to see Themselves loaded with both these Burthens at the same Time.

The Reader hath now the Sum of my Argument in one View, from which He will be the better able to judge of the several Points, on which it is founded, and to which the Advocates for Excises ought to give a direct Answer, if They are resolv'd to proceed in the Justification of their Scheme.

But I hope They will chuse to desist, and give us one Instance of their real Concern for the Principles of Liberty and the Interest of their Country, by refusing to sacrifice Them, in so essential a Point, for any lucrative Considerations.

I shall therefore conclude the whole with observing, that if this Scheme hath such a manifest Tendency to a general Excise, or to bring the People of England under the Laws and Officers of Excise, in Opposition to Magna Charta itself and the fundamental Laws of our Constitution; if it is of such pernicious Consequence to the Trade, Manufactures and Navigation of this Kingdom, and cannot possibly answer one good, or salutary End proposed by it; but, on the contrary, will put a finishing Hand to all our Misfortunes, and deprive us of our most distinguishing Privileges above other Nations; if This, I say, should appear to be the Case, We have Reason to hope that our Representatives in Parliament will reject the very Proposal of such a Scheme with the utmost Indignation; and if the Projectors should continue to prosecute it, in Defiance of Reason and against the general Sense of the whole People, I must leave the World to judge whether it will not be an undeniable Proof that they are more sollicitous after Power, than the Welfare of their Country, or the Honour and Happiness of his Majesty's Government.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brussels, Dec. 12. Our Accounts from Holland grow daily more fatal, with Regard to incredible Number of Vermin, and the terrible Havock made by them. They usually enter at the Bottom of the Stakes, and eat thro' the Heart of the thickest Timber, quite up to the Surface of the Water, upon which down they fall, and come in floating with the Tide. The Dykes of North Holland suffer most, which happens still worse, being most exposed to Inundations. According to the Reports made by the Surintendants of Dreuterlant to the States General, 1122 Stakes are already gone in those Parts within the Compass of about 4000 Yards; the Loss thereby is computed at 1,600,000 Dutch Florins. The Surintendants of the Dykes in other Places have made also their Reports, and rather exceed the former in their Computation. In short, they declare the common Revenues within their Districts not sufficient to make up the Damages sustained, unless their High Mightiness furnish them with a round Sum of Money and Materials out of the publick Treasury. In several Places they have made Counter Dykes, but in others where the Danger is more imminent, the Peasants have taken up their All and left the Country, for Fear of being suddenly swallow'd up by a Deluge. The States have ordered publick Prayers ever since the 18th of October last, and require the Ministers, of what Religion or sect soever, to exhort their respective Congregations to join in Prayers on this calamitous Occasion; to appease the Wrath of Heaven, which hath sent them such a Scourge as seems to threaten no less than the total Overthrow of the Republick.

LONDON, December 16.

They write from Edinburgh, Dec. 5. That the Week before was tried before the Barons of the Exchequer, a Cause wherein his Majesty was Plaintiff, and Mr. George Distington, late Supervisor of the Salt Duties in the Collection of Alox, and present Bailiff of the Burg of Inverkeithing, Defendant, upon an Arrear resting by the Defendant to the Crown, on Account of the Salt Duties, which he alledged to have paid to Walter Grocer, Esq; Collector of the Customs and Salt Duties at Alox; but upon hearing his Majesty's Advocate General for the Crown, and Mr. Dundas for the Defendant, and he the said Defendant being convicted of the Falsity of the above-mention'd Allegation, the Jury brought in their Verdict for the Crown; and this Day Judgment was sign'd against him for 300 l. sterling, and a Capias issued out of the Court of Exchequer, for apprehending and securing him wherever he can be found in the Kingdom.

From Paris we learn that an extraordinary Courier from Seville has brought the Marquis de Castellar a Confirmation of what passed at Oran on the 21st and 23d of last Month, with these Particulars: That the Marquis de Santa Cruz, Governor of the Town, having sallied forth on the 21st to attack the Moors on all Sides, and perceiving a Detachment of Spanish Troops much distressed by a large Body of Moorish Horse, march'd with some of the Cavalry to their Assistance: In fine, the Moors were discomfited after the Loss of a considerable Number; but the Marquis de Santa Cruz, the Marquis de Valdecanas, Col. Don Joseph Pinel, and some other Officers of Distinction who put themselves at the Head of the Detachment, were kill'd; the rest of the Spanish Troops, having chased the Enemy from all their Posts, came and joined the Body of the Army, when being much fatigued, and Night approaching, they returned all into the Town. On the 23d the Sub-Governor made a second general Sally, and finding but a faint Resistance, entirely routed and pursued the Enemy. After which the Spaniards level'd their Works, and nail'd up their Cannon. 'Tis reckon'd the Moors had those two Days above 10,000 Men kill'd or wound'd, which is much the same with them, for having neither Physician or Surgeon amongst them, if a Man's Wounds heal not very soon, or threaten his Life, their usual Way is to cut off his Head to prevent his languishing. The Spaniards had about 600 kill'd, as well Officers as Soldiers, and about 1500 wounded. The Marchioness de Santa Cruz, who arrived at Oran some Time before, was brought to Bed not above four Days before the heard of her Husband being kill'd. The Marquis de Castellar having been to wait on the King to acquaint him with the News, his Majesty express'd much Concern for the Loss of the Marquis de Santa Cruz.

His Excellency the Count de Montijo, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Most Catholic Majesty, ordered the Te Deum to be sung on Wednesday last with extraordinary Solemnity, in Thanksgiving for the entire Victory which the Garrison of Oran has obtain'd against the Moors, making them raise the Siege they had laid to the Fort, with the Loss of all their Artillery and warlike Ammunition, as also all their Works.

Monday the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the six following Malefactors received Sentence of Death viz. Henry Neal for breaking open the House of Mr. Groves, Huntsman to the Lord Mayor, at the Dog-house Bar, and stealing thence a Hat, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Breeches, a Guinea and a half in Gold, and half a Crown in Silver; Ebenezer Dun for breaking open the House of Mrs. Lovelade, and stealing divers Goods of Value; John Ingram for breaking the House of Mr. Cure in the Hay-market, and stealing several Parcels of Goods; William Maclogue for stealing 90 Guineas in Money out of the House of Henry Green; William Heath, a Coffer of Bishopsgate Street, for assaulting a Woman on the Highway, near Brook house, at Clapton, and robbing her of some Childbed Linnen and Three pence Farthing in Money; and William Roberts, alias Hampton, for breaking open the House of Henry Fry, and stealing several Parcels of Goods.

Bartholomew Harnet was try'd for wilful and corrupt Perjury, in swearing a Robbery against one William Holmes, a Sawyer, who died of the Gaol Distemper soon after he was discharg'd from Newgate, and was found guilty, and sentenc'd to stand in the Pillory three Times, first at the Royal Exchange, second at the End of Chancery-lane, and the last Time in Bishopsgate-street; to suffer 12 Months Imprisonment, and to be transported for seven Years.

Richard Coats was also try'd for wilful and corrupt Perjury, but acquitted with great Honour; it appearing that tho' Poor, he had a better Character than some in a higher Station.

The Trial of Richard Bradshaw, a Quaker, for making a false Affirmation before a Judge, is put off till next Sessions.

Two were burnt in the Hand, 33 order'd for Transportation, and three to be whipt.

Monday came on at Guildhall a Tryal for Words, between a Merchant and a Gentleman, the latter saying the former would break; the Jury considering what a nice Thing Credit is to Merchants and Tradesmen, gave a Verdict of 1500 l. Damages.

A great many Barges laden with Meal, &c. from the West Country for Queenhith, are detain'd in several Parts of the River, by the vast Quantities of Ice, and 'tis believed if the Frost continues till To-morrow, the Navigation of the Thames Westward will be wholly interrupted, and the Watermen then break up for the Holidays.

We hear from Leominster in the County of Hereford, that last Week the Hon. Mr. Auditor Harley resign'd the Recorderhip of that Burrough, which Office he had served many Years; and the Corporation being sensible of his faithful Service therein, unanimously elected his youngest Son, Robert Harley, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, to succeed him.

A few Days since, Mr. Ashley of Kensington was chosen Master of the Haberdashers Company for the Year ensuing. Mr Warren was the next Liveryman upon the List, and eligible to be chosen; but he being in the Bill for registering the Estates of the late Directors and Managers of the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation, was postponed at a Motion made by Sir Harcourt Masters.

Wednesday Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. Senior Alderman of this City was created a Baronet.

Last Sunday Morning the Corpse of his Grace the Duke of Bedford was brought on Shore from the Torrington at Spithead, and carried by Undertakers from London to his Lordship's Seat at Cheneys in Bucks; where on Thursday at Ten in the Forenoon his Corpse was interr'd, after having lain in State, at the Family Seat, adjoining to the Church.

To-morrow the Court goes out of Mourning on Account of the Death of the late King of Sardinia.

On Tuesday last the noted Moll Harvey was committed to the Gatehouse Westminister by Justice De Veil, for assaulting and beating Thomas Barber, Turakey of Bridewell.

Thomas Ashby, Esq; of Piggotts-Hill near St. Alban's, is making Interest to stand as Representative in Parliament for that Borough, in the Room of Thomas Gape, Esq; deceased.

Monday Evening a Person was found murdered in a Ditch near the House called Jane Shore's, near Hackney. He had three Wounds, suppos'd with a Knife, through his Breast, and both his Thumbs cut off. He had 11 d. in his Pocket, and Silver Buckles in his Shoes. It is believed to have been done the Night before, some Persons hearing a Man cry out, Help, Help, Murder, Murder.

On Monday last Count Henry Nassau, Nephew to the Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, was introduced to their Majesties, and the rest of the Royal Family, and had the Honour to kiss their Hands.

Last Week one Hugh Couch was brought to Town from Pool in Dorsetshire, in Custody of one of the Marshals of the High Court of Admiralty, by Virtue of a Warrant from the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, being charged with Piracy on the High Seas. He was immediately carried over to the Marshalsea Prison in Southwark, in order to be tried at the next Admiralty Sessions.

Tuesday the Lord Viscount Lymington kiss'd the King's Hand for the Place of Justice and Warden in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Warrens, Chaces, &c. North of Trent, in the Room of the Earl of Harborough, deceased.

Rob. Monday Night a Coach going to Hackney, was robbed by a single Highwayman near the Nag's Head, mounted on a black Horse, who took from the Passengers about 3 l. in Money, and a Silver Watch, bidding them good Night, in a very complaisant Manner. On Tuesday Night, about 9 o' Clock, Col. Schuit's Gentleman was attack'd in Albemarle-street, near the Lord Grantham's, as he was going Home, by five Foot Pads, who robbed him of Seven Pounds and his Watch.

Prof. Mr. Saunders, Brother to Mr. Saunders, Gentleman to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, is appointed Messenger in ordinary to his Majesty, in the Room of Mr. Bawdrey, deceased.

Mrs. A few Days since Counsellor Martin, of Lincoln's-Inn, was married to Miss Rogers of Chancery-lane.

Acc. Monday a Boat was sunk by the Ice that stop'd at the Bridge; and a Passenger and the Waterman were drown'd.—The same Day a Man was drown'd at S. Lamer's Pond at Newington.

Deal. On Sunday died, at her House in Leicester Fields, the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Howard, sole Heiress of Sir John Swevale, Bart. of Yorkshire, Relict of the Right Hon. the Lord Thomas Howard of Workop, and Mother to his Grace the present Duke.—A few Days since died Sir John Armitage, of Kirk-les in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Bart. aged 82, and, dying unmarried, the Dignity and Estate (of between 3 and 4000 l. per Annum) devolves on his younger Brother (now) Sir George Armitage, Bart. John Armitage, Esq; only Son and Heir of Christopher Armitage, Esq; elder Brother to the present Sir George, dying of the Small-Pox about two Months ago.—The Rev. Dr. Gaskarth, Rector of Allhallows Barkin near Tower-hill.—Mrs. How, a Widow Gentlewoman of a considerable Fortune.—On Saturday last dy'd Mr. Wildman, a noted Goldsmith in Cheapside. He was in his Shop the Day before.—Tuesday Morning dy'd at his Sister's House in Wine-Office Court in Fleet-street, Tho. Gape, Esq; Member of Parliament for St. Alban's.—They write from Ipswich the 9th Instant, that some Days ago dy'd William Beaton, M. D. at Bentley near that Place, aged 60. He was a very able Physician, and of great Practice, by which he acquired a handsome Estate, which he left to his Relations, he dying without Issue.—On Monday last died at West-Ham in Essex, William Sheppard, Esq; Uncle to Richard Sheppard, Esq; of the County of Surrey, to whom he has left near 30,000 l.—Last Week died at his Seat near Portsmouth in Hampshire.—Norton, Esq; who hath (as we are credibly inform'd) given all his Real Estate, near 6000 l. per Ann. and also his Personal Estate, upwards of 60,000 l. to the Parliament of Great Britain, whom he hath nominated his Executors, in Trust to dispose thereof in charitable Uses at their Discretion; and in Case the Parliament refuses to accept the said Trust, he then desires the Right Reverend the Bishops of England to execute the same; and we hear also he hath given all his fine Collection of Pictures to his Majesty, and Rings to all the Bishops, which are to

go to their Successors for ever.—Mr. Baler, late an eminent Plumber in Fetter-lane, suppos'd to be worth 12,000 l.—William Natt, Esq; formerly a West India Merchant of this City, after three Days Illness. He was on the point of Marriage with Miss Devereux, a Lady of 7000 l. Fortune.—Edward Duppa, Esq; one of the Sealers to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.—Dame Mary Houblon, Relict of Sir John Houblon, who was Lord Mayor of London in the Year 1695, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and the first Governor of the Bank of England.—Wednesday last died suddenly at her House in Pall-mall, Madam Harrison, who dropp'd down dead in an Apoplectic Fit, as she was going to make a Visit to a Neighbour.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 104 3 8ths. South Sea Annuity 109 3 8ths. Bank 149 1 half. India 155.

At the DISPENSARY near TOM's Coffee House in Great Russell Street, Covent-Garden.

May be had all Manner of curious Galenical Medicines, and Chymical Preparations at an easy Rate. Also Physician's Prescriptions are faithfully made up of the best Medicines, and cheap. Moreover, at the said Place may be had gratis, PROPOSALS (as large by the Dispensary Society) of very great Advantage to all Families, &c.

This Day is Published, (On a FAN MOUNT)

An EMBLEME of the Four different Stages of MAN'S LIFE, finely delineated in seven hieroglyphical Figures: Being a lively Representation of the Address of young Lovers; the Raptures of a new-married Couple; the reciprocal Harmony of ancient, wedded Companions; and the abject, wretched State of an Old Maid. Illustrated with a Paraphrase on each Cast, which serves as a Key to the whole.—Sold by JONATHAN PINCHBECK, at the Fan and Crown in New Bond-street in the Strand; and the Fan-shops of London and Westminster.

N. B. At the above said Place may be had all sorts of FANS, of the newest Fashion, of exquisite Workmanship, and at the lowest Prices, wholesale or retail.

Against the AGUE.

A speedy and perfect Cure for all Sorts of AGUES, with a pleasant Medicine, that in 24 Hours takes away both Agues and Fevers so infallibly, that they return not again, as great Numbers of both Sexes have happily experienced, to their great Satisfaction, when the Bark and all other Medicines fail'd, I forbear to use many Words, for the Truth is justified by the innumerable Cures already perform'd by it in most Parts of this Kingdom.

To be had of Dr. Deernay, at the Golden Ball at Hyde Park-Corner, London, and no where else.

This Day is Published, [Now first printed]

FOUR SPEECHES against continuing the ARMY, &c. as they were spoken on several Occasions in the House of Commons. As also a SPEECH for relieving the unhappy Sufferers in the charitable Corporation; as it was spoken in the House of Commons, May 8th, 1731. By W. S. Esq; Printed for J. Wilford, near St. Paul's. Price 1 s.

Where may be had, The Chevalier RAMSAY'S Plan of Education for a young Prince. Price 6 d.

LOST last August at Tunbridge, A Gold SNUFF-BOX, eight Square, a little Cypher and Flower-de-luce on the Lid, a large Cypher on the Bottom, with the Date 1714. Whoever will bring it to Mr. Thomas, a Solicitor in Bedford-Bury, Covent-Garden, shall have six Guineas Reward and no Questions asked. No greater Reward will be offer'd.

Just Published, THE NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT complete. In Six Parts. Compis'd of Meditations and Prayers for every Day in the Week; with Devotions for the Sacrament, Lent, and other Occasions. Printed for S. Birt, at the Bible and Ball in Ave-Mary-Lane, and S. Harding in St. Martin's-Lane, 1731.

N. B. The first Part is to be had alone in 2 s. Price 6 d. or 40 a Hundred, bound.

This Day is Published, I. An ANSWER to some Queries in a Pamphlet entitled, REASONS offer'd against pushing for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. Price 4 d.

II. A LETTER to the PROTESTANT DISSENTERS, concerning their Conduct at the ensuing Elections. Formerly printed in the Year 1721. Price 3 d.

III. The Rights and Liberties of Subjects vindicated. In Answer to the Author of the Dispute adjust'd. Price 4 d.

All Three printed for J. Roberts at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane.

To be SOLD, Lately belonging to a Gentleman deceased, for half the Value, A very good, handsome, and compleat Crane neck'd CHARIOT, and a Pair of rump-pie'd Harness and Bridles, all well, never once used. Also a new, compleat Coach and Chariot, made of the very best Italian'd Timber, Materials and Workmanship, neatly carv'd, painted and lin'd. Also a very good second-hand Coach, Chariot, and Four-wheel'd Chaise, will be sold exceeding cheap. Enquire of Mr. Maberly, at the Coach and Horses in Newington-Lane, near Drury-Lane.

MUSICK and DANCES this Day Publish'd,

Twenty-four COUNTRY DANCES for the Year 1733, with proper Tunes and Figures, or Directions to each Dance. The Dances perform'd at Court and publick Entertainments. The Tunes proper for the Violin, German Flute or Hoboy, and several within the Compass of the common Flute. Price 6 d.

II. The compleat Country Dancing-Master, in 3 Vols. Containing all the celebrated old and new Country Dances.

III. Two Collections of thirty new and choice Country Dances set for the Harpsicord or Spinnet.

IV. Minuets with Basses for his Majesty's Birth-day. Published for the Year 1733. Price 6 d.

V. The Merry Musician; or, a Cure for the Spleen; being a Collection of diverting Songs for the German Flute, Violin or common Flute, in 3 Vols.

Printed for and sold by John Walsh, at the Harp and Hoboy in Catherine-street in the Strand.

WHEREAS John Hanet, who lately kept a Brandy Shop in Mint Street, in the Parish of St. George the Martyr, in the Borough of Southwark, Son of Mr. Hanet, Snuff-Box Maker, in Castle-street, near Leicester-Fields, has absconded from his Bail, this is to give Notice, that whoever will secure the said John Hanet, and give Notice thereof to Mr. William Scager Mayer, Attorney at Law in Long-Lane in Southwark, so that he may be deliver'd up to his Bail, shall receive the Sum of Five Guineas, as a Reward; of the said Mr. Mayer.

N. B. The said John Hanet is about 24 Years of Age, 5 Foot 3 Inches high, very slender, thin Face, Pock'd Complexion, and speaks both French and English but very imperfectly.